

## Daily Democrat

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The influence of the border States in the present contest has unquestionably been incalculable. It is not only the effect of the soldiers they have freely given to the maintenance of the laws, but their position of loyalty has been a direct refutation of the basis upon which the rebellion has proceeded, that the slaveholding States were not secure of their rights in the Union. Whatever other States were endangered, it was clear to the most unreasoning that there would be the heaviest sufferers. Had there been any reality in the assumption, it is not in South Carolina that the rebellion would have commenced. The people of the border States, alert and vigilant, with a representation able and tenacious of their rights, would to a man have revolted against any act directed against their interest.

So impressed were the more reflecting and conservative portion, even of those Southern leaders who, we regret to say, have since been hurried into rebellion, that they formed a great "co-operation" party, proposing to decide to act until the border States had declined upon the question of a dissolution of the Union. Although this party, united with the Union party proper, had a majority in the Southern States, and carried a majority of members, influences were brought to bear upon them; and, contrary to the will of the people, the co-operationists, among whom was Alexander Stephens, were, in a moment of excitement, hurried into rebellion. The people, however, have never endorsed the movement, and the greatest weakness of the South has been the consciousness of the element of dissension in their midst.

It has been evidenced in the extraordinarily stringent laws of the Southern Confederacy, confessing property indiscreetly of all who had not returned home in a specified time. It is also seen in the numerous societies in Tennessee, and Arkansas, and Virginia, still longing for a restoration of the Union, and the horrible atrocity of hanging Union men for holding these sentiments. Laws of such stringent character, accompanied by the acts of the military authorities, clearly show that, however much humanity may be desired, there is a strong Union party only kept down by the most desperate acts. It is an inherent weakness in the cause, and many of the failures of rebellion can be ascribed only to this influence.

This influence has been instrumental in dividing the people of the South, it has been no less so in strengthening the Union feeling of the North. There were thousands of the gallant Northern men who, while they were earnest for the preservation of the Union, had doubts as to the Government, and who sincerely felt that the people of such a conservative State as Kentucky, immediately and desperately interested in the question, ought to decide upon the propriety of taking up arms. If the border States had united, and, in a fair and legitimate manner, decided that the Government was acting over constitutional and against the vested rights of the States, many loyal citizens would have demanded a guarantee on the part of the Government before they would engage in quelling a rebellion, but they would not, as they will not now, consent to the subjugation of a people.

Early in the contest, before blood had been shed, the Administration and Congress declared emphatically that, under the Constitution, no war could be made upon the institutions of the States, nor could they be interfered with in their local laws. This came as a solemn pledge to the people of the border States. The guarantee they demanded was given. Another question, and one which had been previously discussed in the Proclamation of the President, was in relation to the territories. Congress, in full session, organized all the territories upon a line of thirty-seven degrees, south of which slavery was protected, and north of it, it was not. This was all that had been asked as a compromise. After the disaster of Bull Run, the Crittenden resolutions were passed. These were laid before the country, and Kentucky and the border States determined that it was not a war upon State institutions. The declaration of loyalty came from the border States, and their determination to abide by the government was a guarantee to the constitutional men of the Union that the Southern people still wished for the Union and Constitution.

The abolitionists, just now, are charging that the Union sits at the feet of Kentucky. However complimentary to the influence of our State, it is only true in so far as the President is abiding by the acts of Congress and his own pledges, repeatedly given. He would be a gross violator of his pledge to every State and every soldier in the Union armies, if he acted otherwise. Upon that basis the men enlisted, and he is bound to abide by it, or be convicted of the grossest and most deliberate falsehood and perjury. He is charged with taking counsel of Kentuckians in the conduct of the war. If so, he but shows his wisdom. It is fair to presume that Kentuckians, being of the South and understanding the feelings of the Southern people, can better judge how they can be induced to return to their allegiance.

If this war was to bring back to their allegiance the New England States, we would say that the judgment of the means by which it could be accomplished would be better in those States adjoining them than in the Western and Southern States. It is probable that the extreme Southern States would be for the most violent measures, but a President who took counsel of them would be considered anything but really and truly loyal, certainly not wise.

The advice of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Indiana and Illinois should be followed generally, not out of any greater respect for those States, but because it is likely to be the best advice.

We see the ultras are proceeding upon the basis that the war is in fact over. This we believe to be true, provided the Government abides by its pledges. If, however, it should turn the war into an emancipation crusade—we warn them that the war has just begun. The "apathy" of which Buckner and other rebel Generals complain will be changed into a vehement and desperate enthusiasm. We would be false to our sense of duty if we sought to conceal this. It is what the President and Congress must consider above all other things before they consent for a moment to hear to ultra counsels.

The advance of the armies should be heralded with promises of security, justice, and moderation. If it is shown, as has been shown by Buell, Halleck, and others, that the whole object is to maintain the Constitution and laws, the Confederacy, deprived of the false impression upon which it was based, will go to pieces. If a contrary policy is adopted, we warn the people to prepare for a long, expensive, and desperate war.

**THE KENTUCKY TROOPS.**—The manner in which the Kentucky troops have been necessarily scattered in the war, has distracted attention from their operations. At Fort Donelson we read of some twelve or fifteen Illinois regiments, and of course, in such case, Illinois occupies the most prominent part in the report of the battle. In other battles, where there have been only one or two Kentucky regiments, their services are like to be overlooked in the numbers of others.

It would, however, be almost incalculable to sum up the real hard service that our troops have had to perform. Called suddenly into the field, fragments of regiments, before they were regularly received, were compelled to do arduous scouting duty, and picket duty. Under such circumstances, the Generals did well to so employ them, but it deprived them of the opportunity of perfecting themselves in drill.

They have, however, covered themselves with glory, and fought with gallant heroism in every field. The first battle in Kentucky was fought by Colonel Garrard, of the Twelfth Kentucky. In this action, the two companies engaged bore the brunt of the fight.

At Pickett, a portion of a Kentucky regiment was again engaged. Colonel Garrard had one Kentucky regiment with him when he routed Humphrey Marshall. At Mill Spring, the gallant Fourth Kentucky, under Colonel Fry, stood the brunt of the battle until reinforcements came up, and Wolford's (Ky.) cavalry lost one-fourth of all engaged.

In the lower part of the State, Netter and his men performed prodigies of valor in several actions, and finally, at Fort Donelson, we find the Seventeenth and Twenty-fifth Kentucky acting with commendable courage.

Thus, in every battle except Fort Henry, which was taken by the fleet alone, we find the noble and gallant sons of Kentucky participating.

This is but the beginning of what they will accomplish if they are further tried. Side by side on slippery battle-fields they have stood with those who came to aid them, and in friendly rivalry have perished in their advancing columns.

They have become already veterans. Their exposure, picket duties and hard camp life in mid winter, their coolness under fire, and rapidly advancing discipline, make them a corps of which the State is justly proud. Hereafter their descendants can point with pride to the deeds of their fathers and claim that while nobly aided by the northwest, yet no battle was fought in Kentucky in which Kentuckians did not take a part.

**A GOOD SHOW.**—We see the Ohio Legislature is putting some very pertinent questions to candidates for Senatorship. First—"Are you in favor of abolishing slavery in the Southern States?" Second—"Are you in favor of abolishing the State Government?" The questions are directed at Wade, who is supposed to be in favor of abolishing the Mississippi river because it runs through slave territory.

The Jonesboro (Ills.) Gazette contains an account of the death of the Sheriff of Johnson county, of that State, by poison given in a drink of whisky, by one of the prisoners taken at Fort Donelson. If the report is true, the criminal should expiate the offense according to the law.

Yanney & Co., says the London News, offered that his Government would free all the negroes born after a certain period, on condition of a treaty with Great Britain. We suppose that is a part of the security for slave property they went to war about.

The Commonwealth contains a compliment to the Frankfort boys in Col. D. W. Lindsay's regiment. Both they and their gallant young Colonel deserve it. No better officers or more gallant men can be found than the 22d Kentucky.

Nothing but a total absence of mind, says an exchange, would have caused Pillow to endeavor to maintain Fort Donelson. That is nothing to the total absence of body evinced by him when he found it impossible.

We see that Ben. Wade has Forsythe's assistance to secure his election. Wade never was a virtuous politician, and he is, doubtless, pleased to have a Forsythe-cater to his taste.

A Mr. Cory, in the Ohio Legislature, has introduced a resolution for the summary execution of the leaders of rebellion. He is for taking them so short he must be troubled with a summary complaint.

Pillow pledged his honor that the loyal forces would be driven back across the Ohio. The precise value of that pitiful pawn on the chess board is easily calculated.

When wooden sailing vessels meet an iron-clad ship or battery, they ought to be in shored.

The best way for rebels to resign is to re-sign the Constitution.

The Merrimack, after doing much damage, engaged the iron-clad Monitor, and afterwards escaped. We hope hereafter the balls will be directed to her escape pipe.

The rebels thought they would succeed in driving a trade with foreign countries, and they have only succeeded in driving all the trade out of their section.

The rebel Governors call upon the women to take part in rebellion. They think, by that means, they will get more soldiers to man the breastworks.

The exchanges say the Merrimack looked like a floating cooking stove. If it did, it can be certified that they kept a devilish hot fire in it.

The Richmond Whig wants a new set of hands to run the Southern Confederacy. The old set of feet it cannot complain of, as they run well enough.

The Kentucky State Guard refused to march under the Union flag. They changed their minds when they marched out of Fort Donelson.

Floyd robbed the vaults of the Tennessee banks before leaving Nashville. That is the kind of vaulting ambition for which he is most distinguished.

Commodore Foote has a high opinion of his gunboats, but he never looks toward New Orleans without wanting to "run them down."

The soldiers at Port Royal are feasting on green peas furnished from the interior. That is a clear indication of a peas party in that State.

The gallantry of the wooden ships in fighting the iron-clad battery Merrimack, exceeds any feat of bravery that has happened in the whole war.

Jeff. Davis says that the Southern Confederacy "underlook too much," and the fatal mistake proves him to have been its "undertaker."

How could any friend of McClellan's urge him to lead his men in the mire of Virginia, unless he wants to add-mire the army?

It is said the Navy Department has positive assurance that the rebel steamer Merrimack is not a failure.—Exchange.

The New Orleans Crescent asks, Shall New Orleans be burned? As a gastronomic question, we would prefer to take it raw.

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**THE OLD FEELING IRREPRESSIBLE.**—In a recent lecture George W. Curtis related an anecdote which he asserted that he knew to be true, and which strikingly illustrates the universality and ineradicable character of the feeling of American nationality. Commodore Barron, captured at Hatteras Inlet, while an inmate of Fort Warren, was reading the newspaper accounts of the deadly artillery practice, the intrepid daring of the sailors, the magnificent evolutions and skillful management of Dupont, at Port Royal, until, full of excitement, he sprang to his feet, and turning to a friend exclaimed: "By Heaven, there's nothing in the world like our Navy!"

The Journal man is a "fool" to Richmond's "fools," who would sacrifice millions of lives if he could, from pure blood-thirstiness, when strategy would accomplish infinitely more without any loss. If not a fool, then he is a knave.

The New York Express says work has been suspended on Archbishop Hughes' Cathedral for nearly two years. Some \$80,000 were expended on the excavation and foundations. It is expected that work will be resumed when spring opens, after the Archbishop returns. The cost of the building above the foundations, without furniture, altars, etc., is estimated at \$850,000.

**SHOOTING ON THE KANAWHA.**—The Allen Collier arrived on Sunday morning, direct from the Kanawha, and from her officers we learn that rebel scouts, on Wednesday last, were seen by the pickets of the 27th regiment and fired upon and then pursued them. Traces of blood were discovered by the pursuers, and they think that one or two were killed, though they did not succeed in overtaking them.—Ch. Eng. 11th.

## THE CONFEDERATE CARNIVAL.

RICHMOND, FEB. 22, 1862.

An Air-Burial of Sir John Moore. Not at all a laughing matter, as a poor Jeff, to the platform they hurried. For the cavalry knew by the telegraph what in Tennessee had occurred.

They swore him in, while he only swore—the form from his lack of law learning. And a horse seemed dancing his eyes before. With his enemy "neath" it turning.

He thought how the foe, in this far Southwest, had burned his sleeping pillow. And how Floyd of the white-goose-feather crest, had been footed off and full of oil.

The inaugural job was scarce half way done. When the discourse with great was taken; For a message was brought by order of a sign, That Nashville, alas, was taken.

Lonely Jeff, grained o'er in city zone, And the people with questions loved him. Till they saw by the way he was mounded on. That the message was brought by order of a sign, That Nashville, alas, was taken.

Only the man of the Richmond Whig Was cruel enough to upbraid him. For a message was brought by order of a sign, That Nashville, alas, was taken.

So the mournful memory passed, And to gloom of gloom he carried the first and last of the Confederate Cavalry.

Soon, thank God, we shall see the end Of the Southern Confederacy. For the Union States, that they say, shall shine alone in their glory. Vanity Fair.

**REBEL POWDER MINES.**—To-day a deserter from the rebel army gave information to some of our soldiers of the location of powder mines which the chivalrous rebels had planted in the Padonah road where troops must approach in marching from that direction. These mines are about three miles from the main works. Some soldiers were set to work digging them up; they were found to be a number of the huge iron torpedoes, described in a previous article, which had been buried in such a manner that an explosion must have been terribly destructive. Insulated wires led under ground from the mine to the subterranean galvanic battery, and the signal was a redoubt. This galvanic inferno is situated on the bluff in a position to command a view of the mines, and also a view of the river. An oblong loop hole, or look out, is constructed on each side and partially concealed by a little brush thrown over it. At a distance the mound would probably be mistaken for a powder magazine.

It is said that the rebels are preparing to use a specialty of the rebel mode of warfare. The chivalry does not appear to relish the old orthodox system of standing up in a fair, open fight, but displays most decidedly a preference for the use of the torpedoes, or in exploding a powder mine with a galvanic battery three miles off.

**FAILURE OF THE ATTEMPTED ABOLITION MEETING.**—The meeting of traitorous Abolitionists, advertised to be held at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, was the greatest fiasco ever seen in this city. The hall was filled with a mob of rascals, who were not only not to be trusted, but were also a disgrace to the name of Abolitionist.

Horace Greeley, Wm. Cullen Bryant, George Bancroft, Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., H. A. Hart, M. D., James Wiggins, Edwin D. Culver, Dexter Fairbank, William W. Channing, and others, were present. From the call, and from the well known sentiments of its signers, the people were justly concluded that the object of the meeting was to assist rebellion by traitorous and disloyal means.

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## Speech of U. E. Kennedy, Esq., of Todd County, Ky.

The Frankfort Commonwealth, of the 10th inst., sketches a speech delivered some days ago in the House of Representatives by the member from Todd, while the bill from the Senate known as the "Expiation Bill" was under discussion. After several speeches had been made, Mr. Kennedy rose and said:

That as he was not in the habit of troubling the House with speeches on this or any other subject, being generally content with expressing his opinions by his votes, he hoped that the members would bear with him for a little while, while he made some remarks on this important measure. They must not expect anything like a systematic speech from him, for he was not a man who systematized his thoughts to give greater effect to them, but he spoke from his own heart to the hearts of others, attempting no display either of himself or his subject. Being a plain man, of humble and honest origin, he would in his plain way speak from the bottom of his heart, and he had deep and conscientious feelings.

He made a passing allusion to the debate to which he had been listening, carried on by the limbs of the law—or rather, as he would call them, the laws and main trunk of the law—upon the constitutionality of the law. For himself he had no constitutional difficulties about it, being clearly satisfied that it was constitutional. Certainly the Legislature had the right to lay down the boundaries of citizenship and to prescribe its limits. If any one chose to cross that boundary he expatriated himself, and the State did not expatriate him. It was the duty of the man who would not take his citizenship upon the terms prescribed by the State, but claimed the right to prescribe his own terms to Kentucky. Those individuals upon whom this bill was intended to operate, were not only not only had they selected the Southern Confederacy for their future homes, but they had come back as enemies of the State, laying it waste, and trying to subjugate it to their own notions.

Mr. Kennedy here indulged in some quaint and happy humor about his own feelings when he first entered this Hall in September, and about the negroes and their greenness in legislation, which the friends who sent him here seemed to understand as well as himself, for he was advised to pick out some good old steady fellows, and particularly the members of the House, (Mr. Underwood), and do as he did. According to the opening of the session, he was happy to find himself and his old friend from Warren—a man whom he had always revered and loved occupying adjoining seats. But the member from Warren soon left him for a seat where he could speak better from. He watched and followed the gentlemen from Warren for a while kindly, until he found the old negro was getting weak in the knees, and would do so to follow at such a time as this. He then looked out for another precursor, and thought that he would do as he did, and in the person of his friend, Mr. Madison, but finding some wavering there, he had to fall back at last upon his own unsophisticated self—being placed in the predicament of the congregation who were told by the old negro preacher that there were but two roads for a man to take, "one went to Hell and the other to Damnation," upon which an enthusiastic old contraband of a woman jumped up and shouted, "bless God, the old negro was right in his words."

This pleasant scene was received with much laughter, and diffused a lively mirth over the whole House, which none seemed to enjoy more than the members from Warren and Clarke.

Mr. Kennedy then proceeded to relate the incidents of his own canvass for the Legislature, having announced to his constituents his own policy as being firmly and decidedly for the maintenance of the laws, and that as to the invasion of Kentucky, he would be a true and loyal man to his government, if it took his last cent and his last drop of blood to maintain the laws, and that he would be a true and loyal man to his government, if it took his last cent and his last drop of blood to maintain the laws.

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## TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's "Evening News."

**Southern Vote on the Co-operation-Emancipation Resolution!**

**From Manassas—Where the Rebels will Probably Stand!**

**FROM FORT PICKENS!**

**Porter's Mortar Fleet at Key West!**







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